# **Email Campaign Effectiveness Analysis**



### **Executive Summary**

Email campaign does have effective impacts on driving purchases.

Those customers bought product C, product S and product B or whose purchase records are within 45 days should be targeted by the email campaign.

After taking cost and margin into account, the retailer can target 43,789 customers, which take up 55.9% of total training sample.



### Methodology

Step 3 Step 1 Step 2 Verify the impact of **Explore the target group with** Validate the target group email campaign high response probability from the individual level Evaluate the impact through Use slice and dice based on • Implement causal forest to average causal effect variables with significance in predict the email effect for individuals previous step Assign score to each Add control variables to the • Find out the group with highest individual with cost and conditional causal effect among regression model to get more margin different recencies and brands accurate causal relationship

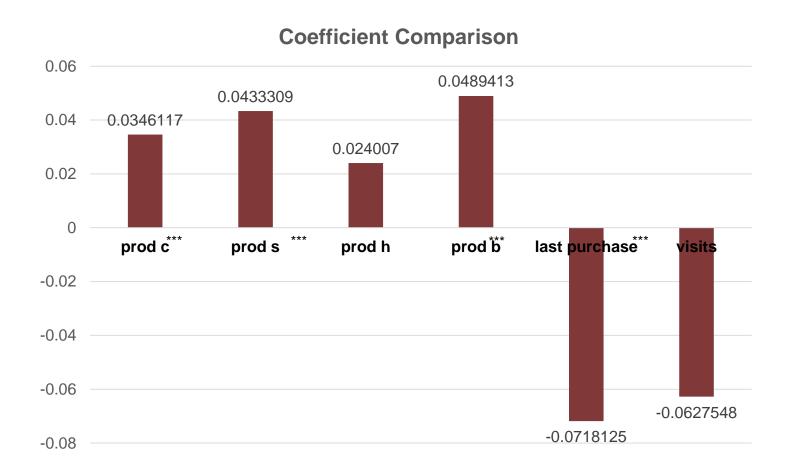
#### **Dataset**

- user\_id : user id
- cpgn\_id: campaign id
- group: email/control group
- open: whether receiver opened the email
- click: whether receiver clicked the link
- purch: whether receiver purchased the product

- prod c/s/h/b : purchase amount of these products before
- past\_purch: past purchase amount
- last\_purch: recency

visits: time to visit website per month

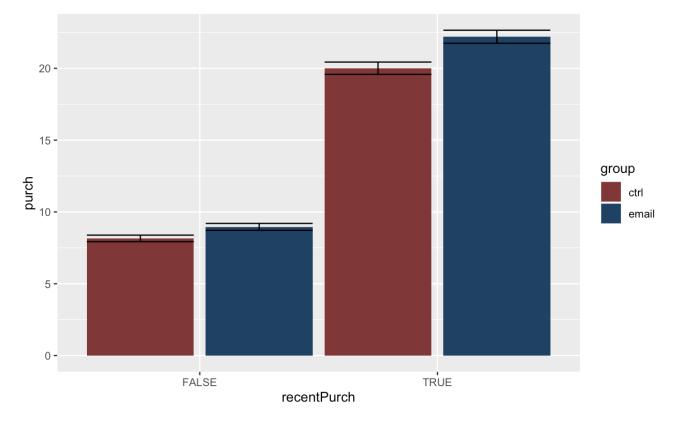
### **Average Causal Effect**



- ✓ Email variable will increase purchase by \$1.35 under average causal effect.
- ✓ After adding baseline variables, Email variable can still increase purchase by \$1.26 under conditional causal effect and variables product c, product s, product b and last\_purchase show importance to influence purchase.

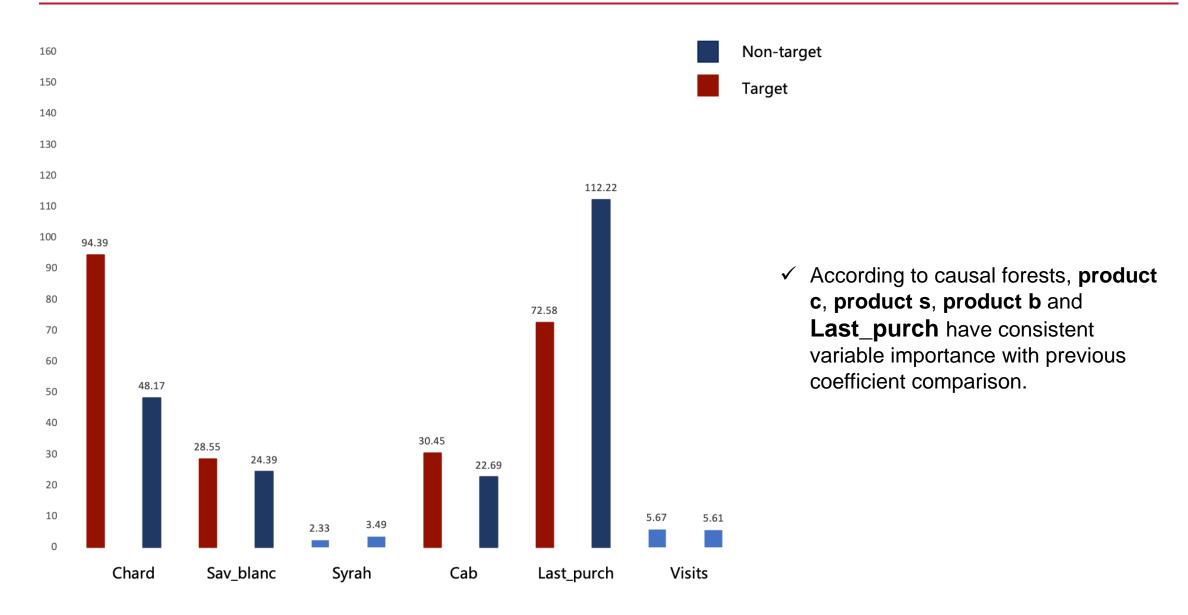
## Slice and Dice Example: Recency

| Received Email | Recent Purchase<br>False | Recent Purchase<br>True |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| < 30 days      | \$0.99                   | \$2.19                  |
| < 45 days      | \$0.8                    | \$2.19                  |
| < 60 days      | \$0.90                   | \$1.73                  |
| < 90 days      | \$0.60                   | \$1.79                  |
| < 120 days     | \$0.18                   | \$1.74                  |



- Based on the trail, **45 days** is the best dividing line of whether consumers purchased recently.
- ✓ Email campaign does have **greater impact** on customers who purchased recently.

#### **Individual-level Prediction**



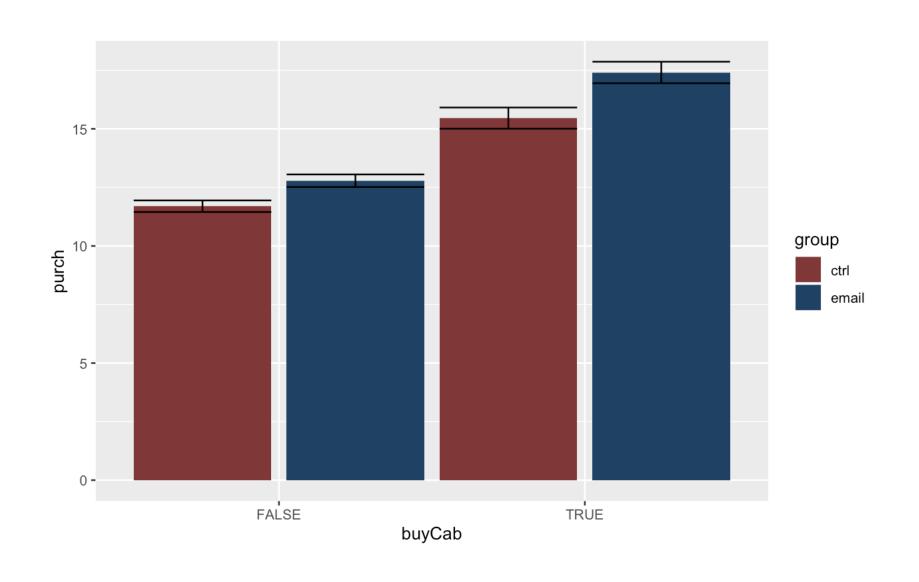
## **Appendix** — Cost and Margin

✓ Average cost: \$0.1

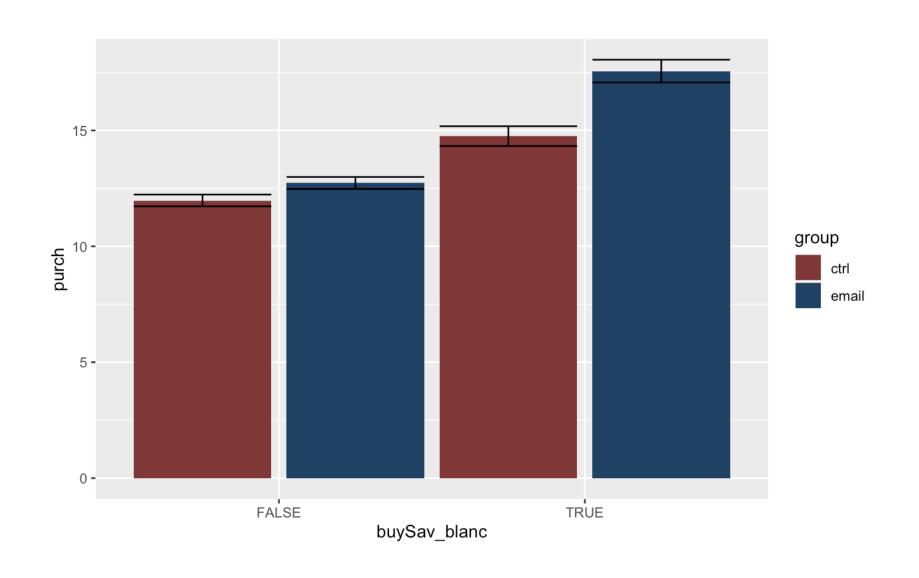
✓ Margin: 30%

```
#Calculate the margin and decide whether to send emails
predict_form$margin <- predict_form$predictions * 0.3 - 0.1
predict_form$sent <- predict_form$margin > 0
```

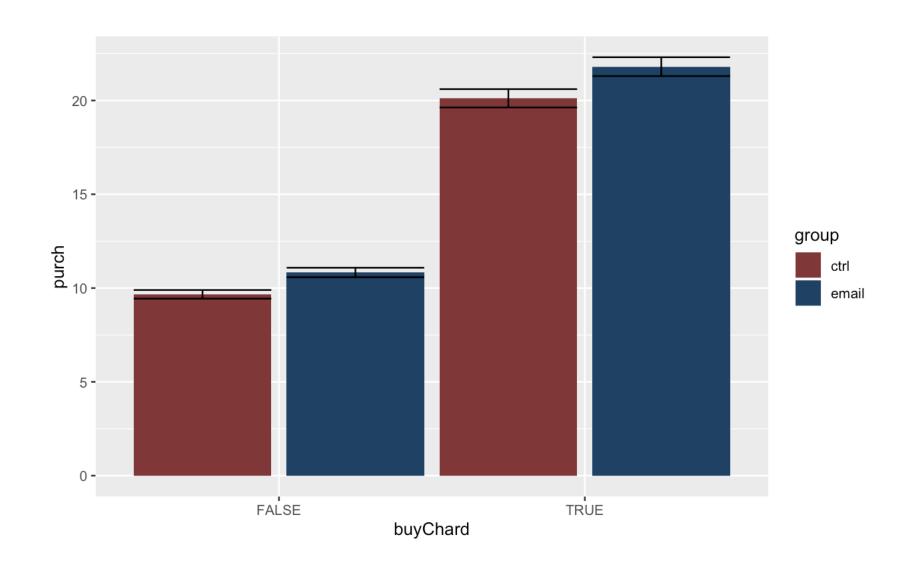
# **Appendix** — Slice and Dice Example: Brand



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